

For this reason, one of the important aspects of this bill is its creation of a commission to recommend activities to honor the 100th anniversary of Route 66 in the year 2026.

Additionally, the bill directs the U.S. Department of Transportation to work with certain governors to develop a plan to preserve the first all-paved U.S. highway connecting the Midwest to the West Coast in California. It is important to retain the legacy of this great road.

Throughout its history, Route 66 has been more than just a way to get from point A to point B. It has evolved in a symbol of American independence and prosperity.

I am proud to help continue the legacy of Route 66. H.R. 66 passed the House last year by a voice vote, and I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” on S. 1014.

I don’t believe that I have anybody else here to speak on this bill, unless I surprise any of my colleagues by yielding them time. So, Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, although I do want to visit the Pink Elephant Antique Mall, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1014.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ORRIN G. HATCH UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4902) to designate the United States courthouse located at 351 South West Temple in Salt Lake City, Utah, as the “Orrin G. Hatch United States Courthouse”.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4902

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. ORRIN G. HATCH UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse located at 351 South West Temple in Salt Lake City, Utah, shall be known and designated as the “Orrin G. Hatch United States Courthouse”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the “Orrin G. Hatch United States Courthouse”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 4902.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 4902, a bill introduced by Senator LEE to designate the United States Courthouse located at 351 South West Temple in Salt Lake City, Utah, as the Orrin G. Hatch United States Courthouse.

Orrin Hatch was born and raised in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He received his law degree from the University of Pittsburgh and worked as an attorney in Pittsburgh until he moved to Utah in 1969, where he continued to practice law.

In 1976, he was elected to the United States Senate for his first run for public office. Senator Hatch is the longest-serving Republican U.S. Senator in history and the longest-serving U.S. Senator from Utah.

Senator Hatch is one of the only Senators to have served as chairman of three Senate committees: Health, Education, Labor and Pensions from 1981 to 1987; the Judiciary Committee from 1995 to 2001 and from 2003 to 2005; and the Finance Committee from 2015 to 2019. In total, Senator Hatch spent 32 of his 42 years in the Senate as either chairman or ranking member of a major committee.

In 2015, Senator Hatch was sworn in as President pro tempore of the Senate, a position he held until his retirement in 2019.

Senator Hatch credits his family as the key to his success. He and his wife, Elaine, have been married for over 60 years. They are the proud parents of 6 children and 23 grandchildren.

I support this legislation honoring the accomplishments and service of Senator Hatch and I would ask my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

S. 4902 would designate the U.S. courthouse in Salt Lake City, Utah, as the Orrin G. Hatch United States Courthouse.

Senator Hatch served the citizens of Utah and our Nation for many years. First elected to the U.S. Senate in 1976, Senator Hatch served in the other body for 42 years during seven different Presidential administrations.

Prior to his retirement, Senator Hatch served as President pro tempore and was third in line for Presidential succession from 2015 to 2019.

Senator Hatch has a longstanding record of bipartisanship, having co-

sponsored or sponsored more than 750 bills that became law.

His leadership as chairman of three major Senate committees helped pave the way for critical financial, judicial, and health legislation.

I think it is fitting to honor the dedication and service of Senator Hatch by naming this courthouse after him. I say that as a Federal prosecutor of 20 years.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MCADAMS).

Mr. MCADAMS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 4902, which is legislation renaming Utah’s Federal courthouse in honor of Senator Orrin G. Hatch.

Madam Speaker, I met Senator Hatch many years ago and have worked with him since my time in the Utah State Senate and subsequently as the mayor of Salt Lake County. I have always admired the service he provided for his constituents and colleagues in the Senate alike.

Senator Hatch’s accomplishments on behalf of Utah and our country are a remarkable reminder of the bipartisanship we need to return to.

Senator Hatch worked with his longtime friend, Senator Ted Kennedy, to pass the Children’s Health Insurance Program, or CHIP. He also worked across the aisle to pass the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act, which compensated Utahans who suffered radiation exposure because of their proximity to the Nevada Nuclear Test Site.

Madam Speaker, Senator Hatch has been an exemplary public figure. For over 40 years, Senator Hatch showed what it is like to work with folks from all walks of life and all ends of the political spectrum. He respected a difference of opinion. He welcomed a healthy debate, and he knew that at the end of the day we are all trying to make our State and our country a better place.

Senator Hatch cared deeply about the rule of law and the integrity of the courts. Putting his name on the Federal courthouse in Utah is a well-deserved and hard-earned honor marking his many contributions to the judiciary, to his State, and to our country.

Madam Speaker, I urge passage of this bill.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. STEWART).

Mr. STEWART. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in support of this bill to rename the new Federal courthouse in Utah after my good friend, Senator Orrin G. Hatch. He is my friend. He was, in many ways, my mentor. He has been a friend of my family.

At the risk of repeating some information that has already been said, I think it is worth just highlighting some of his really incredible and notable achievements.

In the first place, just serving his Nation for 42 years in the U.S. Senate; again, the longest-serving Republican Senator in all of U.S. history. He rose to the position of President pro tempore, serving under seven Presidents and nine Senate majority leaders.

I love this fact; it is remarkable: He has passed more legislation than any other Senator who is alive today, more than 750 bills, which I think reflects on not only his long career, but on his ability to work with others because he could not have done that by himself. He could not have done that just with his own party. He had to do that in a bicameral and a bipartisan fashion, and he certainly did, and he is known for that.

Again, the numerous leadership positions, chairman of three major committees, which have already been mentioned here.

I think it is fair, as well, and appropriate that we mention not only him, but his wife, Elaine. As good as Orrin is, Elaine is every bit as good and in some cases better. And their 6 children and 23 grandchildren, the result of 60 years of marriage.

Of final note, Senator Hatch was particularly active and impactful in the judiciary. I think that every sitting U.S. District Court Judge in Utah, including, by the way, my brother, owes, to some degree, their position because of the support of Senator Hatch. He had an unparalleled career. He had an unparalleled impact on the judiciary, and it is perfectly appropriate that we name the new courthouse in Salt Lake City after this distinguished gentleman, and I absolutely support and endorse this effort.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In closing, Senator Hatch was one of the longest-serving members of the U.S. Senate, often working on a bipartisan basis to get the work of the American people done.

This bill will honor and recognize his dedication and decades of service to this great Nation.

Madam Speaker, I urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4902.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### ALS DISABILITY INSURANCE ACCESS ACT OF 2019

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 578) to amend title

II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the five-month waiting period for disability insurance benefits under such title for individuals with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 578

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “ALS Disability Insurance Access Act of 2019”.

#### SEC. 2. ELIMINATION OF WAITING PERIOD FOR SOCIAL SECURITY DISABILITY INSURANCE BENEFITS FOR DISABLED INDIVIDUALS WITH AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS (ALS).

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 223(a)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 423(a)(1)) is amended in the matter following subparagraph (E) by striking “or (ii)” and inserting “(ii) in the case of an individual who has been medically determined to have amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, for each month beginning with the first month during all of which the individual is under a disability and in which the individual becomes entitled to such insurance benefits, or (iii)”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by this section shall apply with respect to applications for disability insurance benefits filed after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. REED) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut.

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#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

ALS is a devastating and cruel disease. There is no cure for ALS, and ALS always leads to a premature death. On average, people live only 2 to 5 years after getting a diagnosis of ALS.

Earlier this year, I lost my dear friend and former Chief of Staff, Elliot Ginsberg to ALS, and previously lost a near and dear friend, Danny Jones, who I went to grammar school with and played basketball with, who later led Central Connecticut in his collegiate years.

Every year, approximately 5,000 Americans are diagnosed with ALS.

Over time, people with ALS lose their ability to speak, to eat, to move, and even to breathe. They are unable to work due to their severe disabilities, and they lose their jobs and their employer-based health insurance. I have witnessed this happen to both them

and, as importantly, their family members, and to see the agony and the suffering and yet the dedication and love that they go through.

Recognizing the devastating nature of ALS, in 2000, Congress passed bipartisan legislation that waived the 24-month waiting period for Medicare for people with ALS.

Today, we consider the ALS Disability Insurance Access Act of 2019. This bipartisan legislation will end the 5-month waiting period for Social Security Disability Insurance benefits for people with ALS.

Madam Speaker, I want to give special thanks to Representative SETH MOULTON, who has been a champion on this issue, along with the 305 Members of the House of Representatives who have cosponsored Representative MOULTON's bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the ALS Disability Insurance Access Act of 2019. Our actions today will provide people with ALS quicker access to the Social Security and Medicare benefits they have earned.

Madam Speaker, I would also like to commend my colleague on the House Ways and Means Committee, BILL PASCRELL, for his passionate leadership and untiring advocacy on behalf of those suffering with Huntington's disease, a terrible disease which affects children as well as adults.

Today, we are passing this bill for many with ALS, but we also know there are many devastating diseases, such as Huntington's and metastatic breast cancer, which also deserve the same benefits and to have bills in Congress that will provide just that.

We need a solution for everyone.

People with the kinds of severe disease and disabilities that qualify them for Social Security really need the benefits they have earned as soon as possible. I hope that in the next Congress we can try to help everyone, by doing what BERNIE SANDERS and LLOYD DOGETT and others have proposed, to eliminate these waiting periods across the board.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REED. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 578, the ALS Disability Insurance Access Act of 2019.

As my colleague, Mr. LARSON, has indicated, this legislation will provide immediate access to disability insurance benefits for individuals suffering from ALS, otherwise known as Lou Gehrig's disease, by eliminating the 5-month waiting period for disability insurance benefits.

Madam Speaker, it is only fair that we remove this waiting period to ensure everyone with this disease will have immediate access to the benefits they have earned.

It is only fair, also, that we help great Americans like a family in our